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ABSTRACT

This booklet provides information to children on responsible environmental behavior, both at home and at school, using the concept of environmental citizenship as an organizing principle. Environmental citizens understand that they must behave in ways that do not harm the environment and make it better. Environmental citizens also understand that they are a part of the environment and hence must act as though their lives depend on good environmental citizenship. Topics include conservation indoors through saving electricity and water, conservation outdoors through planting native trees and composting, conservation at school through lunch container choices and raising environmental awareness among adults, recycling at home and school, and closing the environmental recycling loop by buying recycled products. Games, quizzes and puzzles are also included. This booklet refers to native trees, the heat conditions, and the water quality in the Floridian environment but the content can also be extended for use elsewhere. (PVD)

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I Can Be An Environmental Citizen

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An *Environmental Citizenship Handbook* for Young People

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

FLORIDA
love it or lose it.

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I Can be An Environmental Citizen

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I Can Be An Environmental Citizen

1998-99

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RECYCLED PAPER

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

I Can Be An Environmental Citizen

What is an Environmental Citizen, anyway?

Everybody knows what a citizen does. A citizen votes. Citizens serve on juries. They pay taxes to support the government that serves them. That is citizenship. But now, what is an *environmental citizen*?

An Environmental citizen is a person who understands that we must take better care of the world around us. Environmental Citizens know where *they* fit into Florida's environment. They know how to behave in ways that do not harm the environment, or that make it better. Environmental Citizens have the idea that they (and all the rest of us) are a part of the environment (the world) that is all around us.

How Can I Become an Environmental Citizen?

It's not hard. You don't need to be a genius or a wizard to be an environmental citizen. The idea of environmental citizenship is for all of us to do everyday things that help the environment, and to *not* do things that hurt the environment. In the next few pages, we will show you some things you can do to become an environmental citizen, and tell you why you should do them. Then, look for the games and activities about environmental citizenship at the end of the booklet.

Being an *environmental citizen* At Home

Electricity and lights

What to do . . .

Turn off all the lights when you leave your bedroom (other rooms, too -- unless someone is in them).

If you have your own TV, or if no one else is watching the family TV when you have finished, turn it off.

Why . . .

The power plant that makes electricity also makes unwanted air pollution. We don't need to waste electricity and create more air pollution by lighting empty rooms, or leaving a TV on if no one is watching it.

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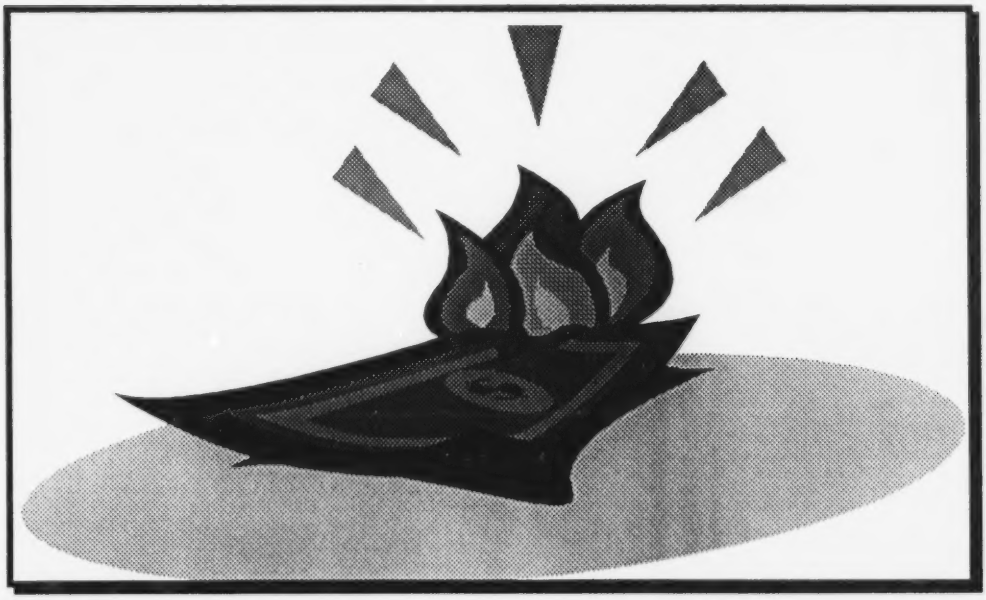
Light bulbs use electricity to make light (but most of the electricity that makes a light bulb light up is wasted and turns into heat).

Ways you can help . . .

If you tend to forget (a lot of us do) make a little sign that says: ***TURN ME OFF!*** and paste or tape it on or beside the light switch in your room. (Maybe Mom and Dad will let you put signs near other light switches in the house—like in your brother's room!)

Do the same thing with the TV, and if your family has a personal computer, it too should be labeled and turned off when no one is using it (UNLESS Mom or Dad has to keep it on for business.)

Unless You Have Money to Burn,
Turn Lights Off When You Leave A Room!



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Saving water

What to do . . .

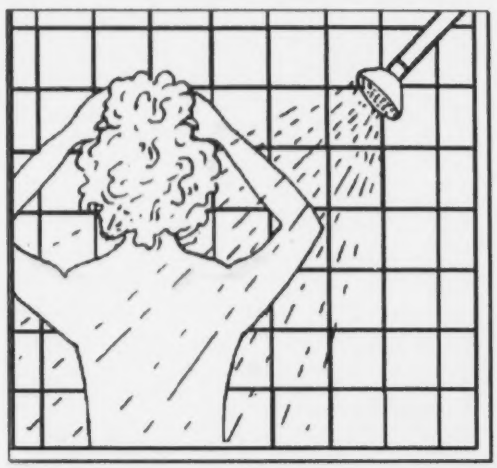
Instead of letting the tap run while you brush your teeth, turn it off until you have to rinse.

Ask Mom to keep a cold jug of water in the fridge.

Hate to take a bath? Well then, take a quick shower instead.

Why . . .

In many parts of Florida people are using so much water that water levels in lakes and streams are dropping. Some home and farm wells have even gone dry. When you let the water run and run while you brush your teeth, you are wasting water. You might waste as much as 75 or 80 glasses of water that someone else might need.



That jug of water in the refrigerator means that you don't have to run the faucet so the water will get cool enough to drink, especially in summer.

You can get just as clean by taking a shower—and use less water doing it.

Ways you can help . . .

Make another one of those "TURN ME OFF" signs and stick it somewhere near the faucet to remind you.

Flushing uses almost half of all the water used in the house. Talk it over with Mom and Dad first, but here's a way to save water when you flush the toilet. Fill two *clean* $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon containers with water. You might put some marbles in the bottom to weigh it down better. Screw on the cap, and put the bottles inside the tank. Put them in corners where they don't touch any of the plumbing inside the tank. The two bottles displace one gallon of water that won't be used when you flush!

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Also, ask your parents to install low-flow shower heads in your shower. Regular shower heads use about 7 gallons of water every minute. During an average-length shower (8 minutes), low-flow shower heads can save up to 56 gallons of water!

These tips will save water. They will also save your parents money on their monthly water bill, as well as on the electricity needed to heat the extra hot water for showers.

Being an Environmental Citizen In Your Own Backyard

What to do . . .

Plant a native tree, then take care of it.

Start a compost pile.

Once again, don't waste water.

Why . . .

For planting trees: First, trees are pretty. Second, trees help keep the environment clean by helping to filter dust and other pollutants out of the air. Third, trees can shade your house, helping to keep it cool in the summer. And fourth, they attract birds. Native trees do all of this--*plus*, they belong here and know how to survive in our summer heat.

Compost piles are another way to recycle. With a compost pile, the city trash collector won't have to use as many people and waste so much gasoline to pick up piles of fallen leaves, the left-over grass clippings after you mow the lawn, or some of the leftover food garbage from your house.

A lot of the water we use in Florida is wasted when we water our lawns and shrubbery too much. Remember, water is getting scarce in some parts of Florida.

And, wasting water costs your family money. Native plants usually need less water.

Ways you can help . . .

Ask your parents if you can plant your own tree in the yard, then be responsible for taking care of it. Planting a native tree is best, because it probably will need less water and less special care (bug sprays and fertilizers). A good place for your tree might be outside your bedroom window, 10 or 15 feet away from the house. When the tree grows, it will shade your window so the summer sun doesn't come inside and

Trees Can Shade Your House

make the air conditioner work too hard. (This will save electricity and reduce your parents' electric bill.)

Water your new tree (and the yard) only when they need it. A good once-a-week soaking for your tree is probably all it needs in the summer, unless it is very dry. Never water your tree, the yard, or the shrubbery so much that water runs off and into the street or gutter.

Most yards have an out-of-the-way back corner that would be good for a compost pile. Here's what to put in a compost pile: grass clippings, leaves, chopped-up trimmings from shrubs and trees, any food waste *except* meats and animal fats

(unless you really want every dog, cat, possum, and armadillo in the neighborhood to visit your yard). You don't need anything special to build a compost pile, although you can buy fancy compost bins at most garden supply stores. If you don't buy a bin, a simple four-foot-square area to pile leaves and clippings in a back corner of your yard will do. Let the pile get at least 2 feet high, keep it damp (not wet) and mix it up every 2 weeks. After a while, it will turn into nice, rich soil for your garden.

Being an Environmental Citizen At School

Having lunch . . .

What to do . . .

If you bring your own lunch, carry it in a lunchbox and not in a bag or container that is used once and then thrown away.

Be sure your drink containers are reusable (vacuum jugs) or are recyclable (soft-drink cans)--and then recycle them.

If you eat school lunches, take only what you can eat. Ask your school to use reusable drink containers, utensils and trays, and to recycle everything possible.

Why . . .

Using reusable containers (lunchboxes, vacuum jugs, etc.) means throwing away less waste, which means less stuff going to landfills or incinerators (and less air and water pollution). Recycling also keeps "stuff" from being disposed of, as does eating all the food you take at lunch.

In addition to making less waste, reuse and recycling mean less new material is needed to make or grow new stuff.

What you can do . . .

Your class might do a lunch survey. How many of your classmates bring their lunch every day? How many of these bring it in reusable lunchboxes (or take their paper sack back home to be used again and finally recycled)?

How many bring drinks in a container that can be reused? How many bring a container that can be recycled (Note: Cans can be recycled, those soft foil packs that some juice comes in can*not* be recycled.)

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How many of your classmates eat lunch at school? How many eat everything they take?

You might broaden this survey to cover the whole school.

If a lot of your classmates or other students are bringing food and drink in containers that can't be reused or recycled, work with your entire class on a message to be taken home explaining why it is important to think about reuse and recycling.

Ask your school's lunchroom staff about their recycling program and how much food is wasted every day because people don't clean up their plates. One way they can solve the problem of wasted food is to offer a choice of three or four food items, rather than a one-size-for-all meal. Many schools have learned that doing this saves food.

Build an aluminum foil ball. You and your classmates who bring their lunches to school can clean the aluminum foil that wrapped your sandwiches or cookies and build the biggest possible ball of foil over the school year. At the end of the year, call a school assembly and give the ball to a local recycling company.

Reuse and Recycling at lunchtime . . .

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Using Less "Stuff"--water, electricity, and more

Just like at your home, schools use lots of water, electricity, and paper.

What to do . . .

Ask the principal and the school janitor to have signs put in the bathrooms asking students not to waste water when they wash their hands, and to use paper towels carefully. Maybe they also can put signs that say -- "The last one out of the room, please turn off the lights" -- by every light switch in the school.

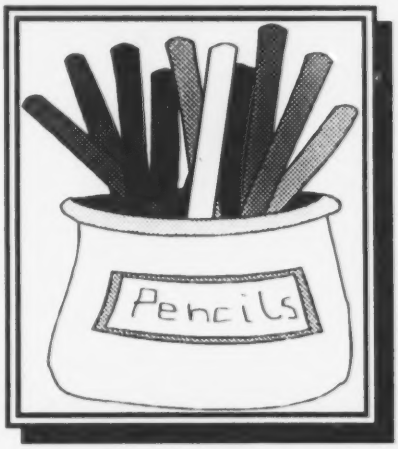
Why . . .

Just like at home, wasted water, paper and electricity add up. Every little bit saves money, and reduces pollution.

Pencils, paper, rulers, and other stuff

What to do . . .

Ask Mom or Dad to buy school supplies that are reusable, made of recycled materials, or that can be recycled. Reusable materials include: refillable pens and pencils instead of wooden pencils and ball-point pens that cannot be refilled, 3-ring binders instead of spiral-bound pads or notebooks, and solar calculators. An interesting note: almost everything you buy that is made of steel -- like the three-ring binders' rings -- contains recycled steel Your binder might once have been in a Cadillac. Other recycled materials can include notebook paper, pens, "wooden" pencils, plastic rulers, paper clips, and lots of other things. Those "wooden" pencils may, in fact, be made from recycled paper -- or plastic.



Why . . .

By reusing and recycling stuff we keep waste out of the landfill or incinerator. *Buying recycled products is an important part of recycling.* If no one buys products made from recycled material, then we might as well not have recycled in the first

place. Buying stuff made from recycled materials means that recycling is working. It also means we're not using so much new material (like trees for paper and wooden pencils).

How you can help . . .

If you can go shopping with your parents, whether it's the grocery store or some other store, it's fun to look for products that contain recycled materials. It's fun to see what you can find in the stores that has been made with recycled material. Usually, the labels say what a product is made from. You may be surprised at what you find.

Becoming an Expert on Recycling

We've mentioned recycling several times. You've probably figured out that recycling is good, and wasting stuff and throwing it away is bad. In fact, you already knew that, didn't you? But do you really know what kinds of things can be recycled? It can get a little confusing. After you read this, then *you* will be the expert!

Recycling is one of the easiest—and best—ways to become an Environmental Citizen.

You'll find some recycling games and quizzes at the end. See how much you've learned about recycling.

Here are some Commonly Recycled Materials

☺ Plastic ☺ Glass, ☺ Aluminum ☺ Steel ☺ Paper ☺ Batteries

☺ Plastic can be recycled. But there *is* a problem. Different kinds of plastic can't be mixed when they're being melted down for recycling. And, you can't tell one type of plastic from another just by looking at it. Plastic companies have developed a series of odd markers, and put them on the bottom of most plastic *containers* to help identify the kind of plastic in the container.

Other plastic things, though, aren't always marked. ☹

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PETE

Almost everything made of plastic *should* be marked with a code like one of the diagrams here. Types 1 and 2 are used in containers and can be recycled. Type 4 is often used in bags and it too can be recycled—if the bag is marked.

HDPE

However, not all plastic can be recycled.

Type 7 ☹ is for mixed or layered plastic items and can *not* be recycled.

LDPE

You should only put the types of plastic in your local recycling bin that your recycling agency will accept.

Grocery sacks, produce bags, and other packaging

Plastic grocery and produce sacks usually are made from plastic types 2 or 4. While almost all plastic bottles are marked, many supermarkets have not yet added the recycling codes to their bags. (The plastic bag recycling bins at the supermarket also ought to be marked with the types and colors of plastic they accept.) Commonly, types 2 & 4 can be mixed, but not always.

Other Plastic Items

Ideally, any product made of a single plastic type would be marked—after all the product may break some day, or need to be replaced. Toys, plastic hangars, trash cans, shelves, baskets, rain ponchos, and many other products are made of plastic, but not all of them are marked. Some products, such as compact discs, video tapes, and computer discs, are made from mixed materials which can't be recycled.

Here's something to do: Check out all of the plastic items you can find around the house. You'll be surprised at how many there are. Find the ones that are marked.

How many are PETE (Type 1)? What kinds of things are these?

How many HDPE (Type 2) and what is made of this kind of plastic?

Can you find anything marked LDPE (Type 4), and what were they?

Did you find any that were marked Type 7, that can't be recycled? (Probably not.)

Did you find more plastic that can be recycled (plastic that is marked)? Or was most of it unmarked?

How many of the plastic items you found indicated that *they* were made from recycled plastic?

Do the same thing at the store.

Ask your Mom whether, if all other things (price, quality of the item, and availability) are about the same, she would buy things that come in plastic containers that are marked and can be recycled, or that were made from recycled plastic.

☺ *Glass, Steel, Aluminum Cans and Foil*

Glass bottles, and steel (or "tin") and aluminum cans, are easy to recycle. Glass bottles must not be mixed with other kinds of glass, such as windows, light bulbs, mirrors, or auto glass. Clear glass is the most valuable. Mixed-color glass is harder to recycle, and broken glass is hard to sort. Ceramics (pottery) contaminate glass and is difficult to sort out of the pile.

You don't have to remove labels. And, to save water, clean cans only enough to keep them from getting smelly. The high temperatures used in glass and metal processing will take care of any contamination.

☺ Paper

Most paper can be recycled.

White Writing Paper

One of the highest grades of paper is white writing paper. Paper from laser printers and copy machines also is recyclable, but often the wrappers the paper comes in can *not* be recycled. *Colored paper sometimes is not OK.* White office paper may be recycled with mixed paper.

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Newspapers

Newspaper is valuable. The entire newspaper, including slick inserts, is OK to recycle -- except for things like plastic, product samples, and rubber bands. Newspapers may be stuffed in large brown grocery sacks, or tied with natural-fiber twine. Brown paper bags may be mixed with newspaper.

Phone books

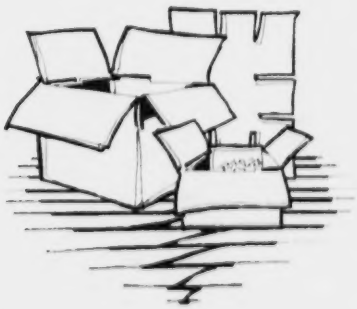
Some phone books are made with a special glue that breaks down in water, while in others the glue interferes with recycling. Your phone book should contain information on the source and type of paper used, the nature of the binding, and where locally phone books can be recycled.

Waxed cartons (Milk, juice)

Milk cartons are plastic laminated inside. Only a few communities accept milk cartons for recycling. The cartons with a plastic spout must be landfilled.

Mixed Paper

Mixed paper is a catch-all for many types of paper. Everything you can imagine from magazines to packaging is OK. The paper must still be clean, dry, and free of food, most plastic, wax, and other impurities. Most junk mail can be recycled as mixed paper. New technology makes those plastic window envelopes and staples OK.



Corrugated Cardboard In areas that do not take cardboard, you can often drop boxes off at a supermarket or other high volume business. Contaminated cardboard, such as greasy pizza boxes, is no good. In some areas, cardboard must be free of tape, but staples are always OK.

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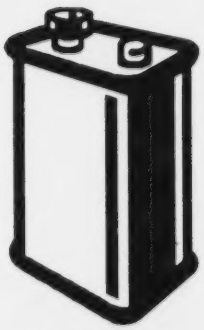
Paper that can't be recycled ☹

Paper that can't be recycled as normal "mixed paper" includes paper that is contaminated by food waste, waxed paper, waxed cardboard milk & juice containers, paper that is soaked with oil, carbon paper, thermal fax paper, stickers, and plastic laminated paper such as fast food wrappers, juice boxes, and pet food bags. Paper with any sort of contamination or that is made with plastic layers can't be recycled.

☺☺☺ Buying recycled paper

Again, there's no sense recycling, if we don't buy things that are made with recycled materials. The easiest recycled product to find and buy is paper. But it's important to know what you are buying in a paper product. A label that says *recycled paper* isn't enough. That could mean anything—from 100% true recycled paper, to using 1% of the scrap left over from the large paper rolls at the factory. It's best to buy *post-consumer* recycled paper. Post consumer means they are using the paper that we used, then recycled and returned to collection centers. *The more post-consumer paper we use the better.* Soybean-based inks are a good, renewable alternative to toxic inks made from petroleum products.

☺ Rechargeable Batteries



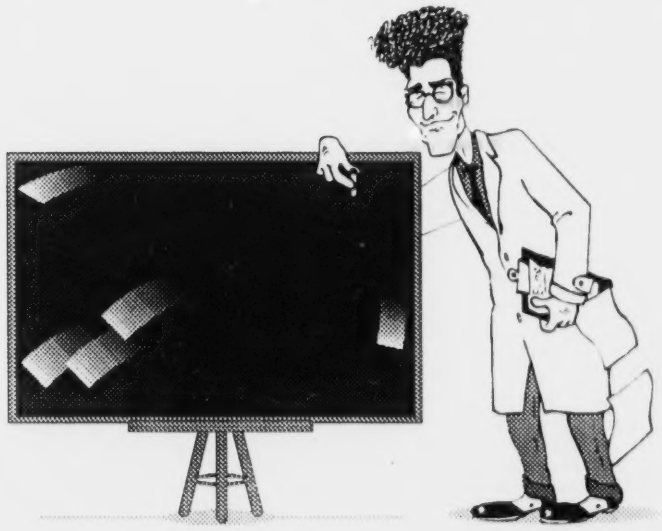
Nickel-Cadmium rechargeable batteries ("NiCads") contain Cadmium, a "heavy metal" that causes health and other problems. These batteries are used in portable telephones, power tools, radios, and video tape recorders. Several states now prohibit consumers from dumping these batteries into the trash. These batteries pose little hazard in use (the Cadmium is in a stable form), but the cadmium may escape to the environment if they are disposed of in garbage incinerators or in landfills. Call 1-800-8BATTERY for recycling information and the location of the nearest drop-off location.

☺ **Steel**

Anything that is made of steel probably can be recycled -- and probably *has been* recycled many times before, since steel was one of the first commonly recycled materials. This include "tin" cans, discarded appliances (washers, dryers, and refrigerators) and old automobiles.

☺☺☺☺☺☺

Games Quizzes and Puzzles



(*Answers* are in the next section. Don't PEEK!)

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Environmental Citizenship Question 1 . . .

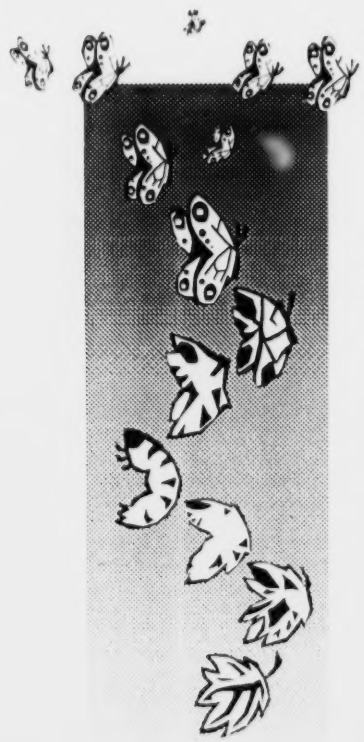
1a. You turn on the lights in your bedroom. An hour later, has the energy you have used created more light, or more heat?

1b. What is the *best* solution?

a. Turning lights off when they're not in use?

b. Using the new screw-in fluorescent bulbs?

c. Both a. and b.



Scrambled Words

Unscramble and choose the Environmental Citizenship word for the following clues. All words are found somewhere in this booklet.

1. Paper, steel, aluminum, and some plastics can be this.
   CDECYRLE _____
2. One of the by-products of making electricity.
   ITLOPNULO _____
3. Cans made from this should be recycled.
   MINUAMLU _____
4. It takes 300 of these for an aluminum can to decay.
   RASEY _____
5. Better than using things once and throwing them away
   EUSRE _____
6. The best kinds of trees to plant.
   IVSENAT _____
7. A place where garbage goes if it's not recycled.
   DLLAILNF _____
8. Being an environmental one of these means helping the environment.
   ICENITZ _____
9. Most kinds of this can be recycled.
   PERPA _____
10. Responsible for almost half the water used in your home.
    SFLHINGU _____
11. What happens when you overwater.
    NFOFUR _____
12. What you should turn off when you leave a room.
    TLSIGH _____
13. Some kinds still can't be recycled.
    LCPTISA _____
14. You need this to make your tree grow.
    EWRTA _____

WORD Search

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

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Words are placed diagonally, left to right, and up and down.

The words to look for are listed underneath the puzzle.

X F T C W X P T W L L Y F F S W J C V M F S W F
M W R A Q N A S D E I E Q P W Y Z I R B L H A W
L L E L D R P L L B N G A C N E F T H P U O T D
P R E U S E E S H A D E H V N A T I V E S W E B
J F S M H C R C P P N G R T E R V Z O T H E R M
R N F I X W N D Y Y L D Y G S S N E T E I R M S
P X F N M D T H W C W A F J Y Y G N E J N F K Y
P O R U N O F F B H L Z S I D L G D T Y G H F X
H L L M P V C V S S Y E B T L R U N Q L M B Q R
X Y S L Z Y W R Q L T G D L I L Z N J S T C T G
D C F V U X F D S Y S L C D L C N G C P J G H X
V D R C J T S J Z F Z B Q S K B Z D F H J L J H
R C C C Z V I R Q T H B Y Z R N Y B S B B C F Y
R Z Q B W S L O R N S X N J N M S V Y Z R O N N
N D C F Y L K C N D N L V C F R Z M H N L R X B
X S J R C Y K C N J T N P Z V K X H B T S L Z Z
W N W Q X H G X S S Q H J R W K L D L W G M Q L

ALUMINUM LUNCHBOX REUSE YEARS
CITIZEN NATIVES RUNOFF
ENERGY PAPER SHADE
FLUSHING PETE SHOWER
LANDFILL PLASTIC TREES
LEAVES POLLUTION VOTE
LIGHTS RECYCLED WATER

Environmental Citizenship Question 2 . . .

If you throw an aluminum can into the woods, how long will it stay there (*IF* no one finds it)?

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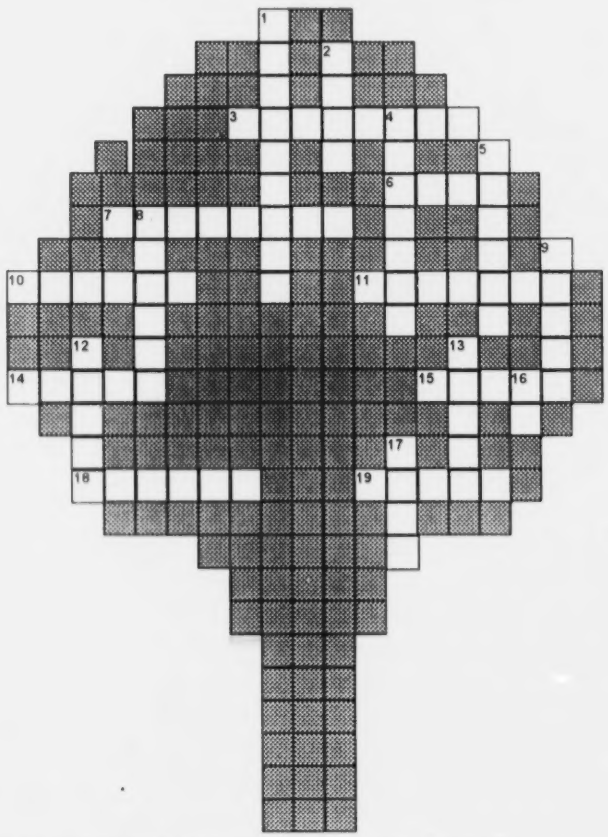


Crossword

Definitions are below.

Fill in the blanks.

GOOD LUCK!

ACROSS	DOWN
3. Most beverage cans are made from recycled this	1. Generating electricity causes this
6. gives shade	2. Where waste goes when it is not recycled
7. Almost half of our home water use is because of this	4. Best kind of plants to grow in Florida yards
10. What we save when we turn off the lights	5. The last of the 3Rs; we should _____ waste
11. One of the 3Rs	8. Turn these off when you leave the rom
14. Clear is best for recycling this	9. Another of the 3Rs; you can _____ empty cans and jars
15. The 3Rs--Reduce, Reuse, Recycle--will help us get rid of this	12. Almost all of it can be recycled
18. What you get when you overwater your yard	13. Turn it off while you brush your teeth
19. Aluminum takes 300 of these to corrode away	16. Save energy; turn it off when you're through watching
	17. A plastic that CAN be recycled

I Can Be An Environmental Citizen

Environmental Citizenship Question 3. You're still sleepy, but you have to brush your teeth every morning. You're so sleepy you forget to turn the water off while you brush. Assuming you don't take forever to brush your teeth, about how much water are you wasting?

Recycling Matching Game

Place the letter of the correct matching description in the second column on the blank in the first column. (All answers will be found somewhere in this booklet.)

____ 1. CLEAR	A. Used in environmentally friendly ink.
____ 2. BOTTLES	B. A paper that is easily recycled.
____ 3. RECYCLING	C. Aluminum ____ can be recycled.
____ 4. GOOD	D. Recycling is _____.
____ 5. CANS	E. Kind of paper that is hard to recycle.
____ 6. MIXED	F. Wasting stuff and throwing it away is ____.
____ 7. COLORED	G. _____ glass is the most valuable for recycling.
____ 8. BATTERY	H. Different kinds of plastic cannot be _____.
____ 9. NEWSPAPER	I. Read it in the morning, recycle it in the evening.
____ 10. BAD	J. One of the first materials that was regularly recycled.
____ 11. SOYBEANS	K. These plastic items usually are marked with a recycling symbol.
____ 12. PETE	L. NiCads are one kind of this.
____ 13. PLASTIC	M. One of the best ways to become an environmental citizen.
____ 14. WHITE	N. A kind of plastic used in bottles.
____ 15. STEEL	O. HDPE is one.

I Can Be An Environmental Citizen

Multiple Choice Recycling Quiz

Place the letter of the term that BEST matches the description on the blank in front of the number. (Answers are all in the text of this booklet.)

_____ 1. Kind of paper that is hard to recycle.

A. NEWSPAPER B. COLORED C. BAGS D. WHITE

_____ 2. Different kinds of plastic cannot be _____.

A. CANS B. MIXED C. GOOD D. BAGS

_____ 3. Used in environmentally friendly ink.

A. SOYBEANS B. PETE C. PLASTIC D. STUFF

_____ 4. A paper that is easily recycled.

A. WHITE B. PLASTIC C. COLORED D. GREASY

_____ 5. Aluminum and _____ cans can be recycled.

A. PAPER B. CLOTH C. STEEL D. PAINT

_____ 6. A kind of plastic used in bottles.

A. PAPER B. PETE C. BAD D. BAGS

_____ 7. Read it in the morning, recycle it in the evening.

A. BATTERY B. NEWSPAPER C. PLASTIC D. CAN

_____ 8. One of the best ways to become an environmental citizen.

A. RECYCLE B. LITTER C. WASTE D. TAKE A BATH

_____ 9. The easiest recycled product to find in stores.

A. PLASTIC TOYS B. BOTTLES C. NEWSPAPER D. PAPER

_____ 10. NiCads are one kind of this.

A. PLASTIC B. CAN C. BOTTLE D. BATTERY

_____ 11. _____ glass is the most valuable for recycling.

A. GOOD B. BROKEN C. MIXED D. CLEAR

_____ 12. These plastic items usually are marked with a recycling symbol.

A. BAGS B. TOYS C. COATED PAPER D. BOTTLES

_____ 13. Wasting stuff and throwing it away is _____.

A. FUN B. BAD C. RECYCLING D. A SPECTATOR SPORT

I Can Be An Environmental Citizen

Environmental Citizenship Question 4. Your Mom says you need to take a bath, but you say that it's better if you take a shower. Why is it better?

Environmental Citizenship Question 5. Because your school cafeteria food is yucky you ask your Mom if you can take your lunch every day. What is better to do: a. Take your lunch in a brown bag or in a steel or plastic lunch pail? b. Wrap your sandwich in a plastic bag or in aluminum foil?

Let's Pick Up A Bite of Lunch

I Can Be An Environmental Citizen

Answers to Citizenship Games and Puzzles

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

I Can Be An Environmental Citizen

Environmental Citizenship Question 1

a . . . Heat.

As much as 95 percent of the electricity in a normal light bulb is wasted and goes into making heat. That's why you can't touch a light bulb that's been on for a while.

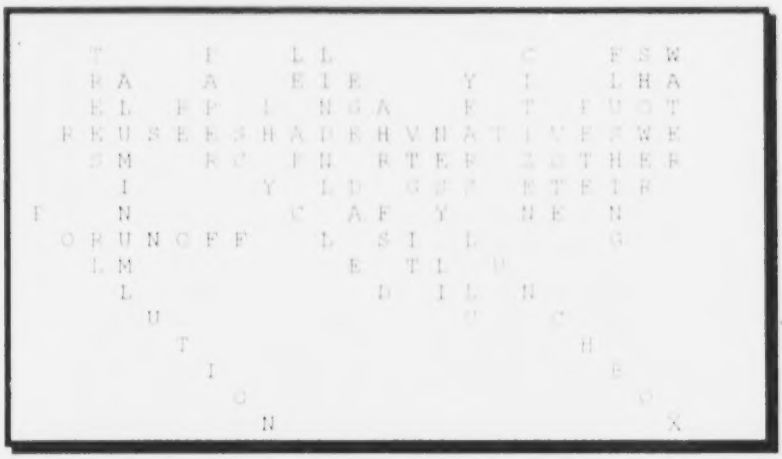
b . . . c. *Both* a. and b.

But if you can't do both, either a. or b. will save electricity and is a lot better than nothing. Standard bulbs only last 1,000 hours, or so. The fluorescent bulbs will last up to 10,000 hours. It costs almost 3 times as much money to use a standard light bulb as one of the new fluorescent bulbs (about $66.00 for 10,000 hours compared with about $18.00).

Answers to Scrambled Words

1 Recycled	2 Pollution	3 Aluminum	4 Years	5 Reuse	6 Natives	7 Landfill
8 Citizen	9 Paper	10 Flushing	11 Runoff	12 Lights	13 Plastic	14 Water

Answers to Word Search



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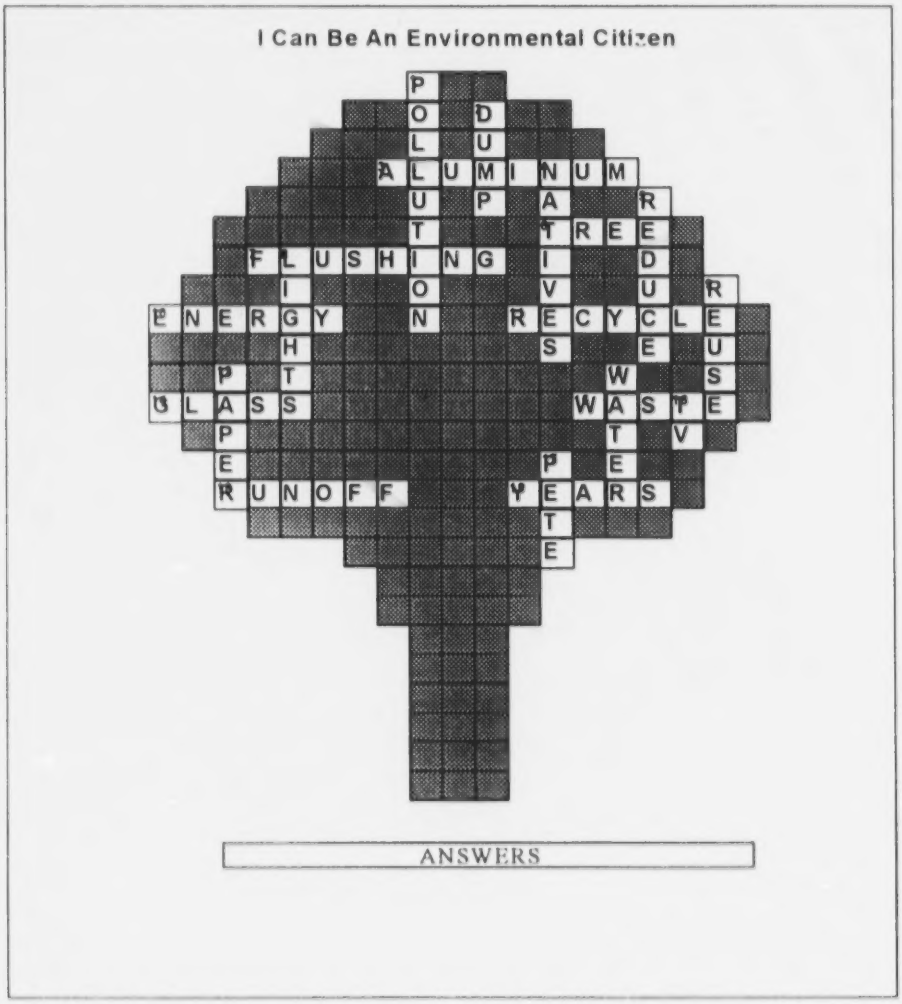
I Can Be An Environmental Citizen

Environmental Citizenship Question 2

Long enough for your *great, great, great, great grandchildren* to go out and look for it. Aluminum will last at least 300 years in the environment (maybe even more!) before it corrodes and disappears. So, since it's bad citizenship to litter, recycle it!



Environmental Citizenship Question 3 On the average, you could be wasting more than seven gallons of water . . . every morning! That's 2,555 gallons of water every year!

I Can Be An Environmental Citizen

Recycling Matching Game

G-1, K-2, M-3, D-4, C-5, H-6, E-7, L-8, I-9, F-10, A-11, N-12, O-13, B-14, J-15

Environmental Citizenship Question 4

Because taking a shower uses about three times less water than taking a bath. (And, because your Dad has installed a low-flow shower head which saves even more water over the course of an 8-minute (average length) shower. A family of four might save as much as 47,000 gallons of water every year! And your parents also save money, since you will use less hot water as well as less electricity or gas to heat it.)

Multiple Choice Recycling Quiz

B-1, B-2, A-3, A-4, C-5, B-6, B-7, A-8, D-9, D-10, D-11, D-12, B-13

Environmental Citizenship Question 5.

a. Use the steel or plastic lunchbox and don't lose it! You will reuse the lunchbox every day. You can reuse the paper bag too, but it will wear out after a few days, and have to be thrown away (or recycled).
b. Aluminum foil, but be sure to fold it up and bring it home every day. You can clean and reuse it a few times, but when it finally gets worn out, be sure to recycle it with your aluminum cans. The plastic bag is hard to clean and to recycle.

Notes

I Can Be An Environmental Citizen

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